OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1744. [N°. 50.]

To JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *Esq*;

SIR,

ADulation is the Poiſon which the Devil ſlyly inſinuated into the human Frame, juſt as it came fair and faultleſs from the Hands of the great Creator; nor could the Tooth of the Serpent have circulated ſo ſubtile a Venom thro' the Veins as his Tongue did thro' the Hearts of our firſt Parents. ——*Ye ſhall be as Gods*, has been the Language that has ever ſince entrapp'd the Sons of *Adam*.

The Adulation paid to a Prince is the moſt dangerous Species of this Vice. He never has his Paſſions *flatter'd*, without thinking at the ſame Time, that they ought to be *fed*. And Vanity has been known to be ſo voracious that it hath ſuck'd the beſt Blood, and dram'd the laſt Penny from Nations: This is the Food on which *Sovereign* Vanity can alone ſubſiſt. The worſt of the firſt twelve *Roman* Emperors came to the Imperial Purple with humane, nay virtuous Sentiments; but Adulation turn'd them into Monſters——It found out their Paſſions; it flatter'd them; it ſtrengthened them till they roſe into Frenzy, and prey'd upon all the human Race.

The Parliaments of Old *England* ſeem to have been exceeding ſenſible of the Danger there might be in flattering even the Weakneſſes of their Prince: They knew that the ſmalleſt *Foible* he poſſeſs'd was not confin'd to his own Perſon; that it might be ſtrengthened if not timely curb'd; that if it was once ſtrengthened it would ſeek to be gratify'd, and that it could not be gratify'd but at the Expence of the People. We therefore find upon the Rolls of Parliament, and in our oldeſt, honeſteſt Hiſtorians, very plain Language uſed by the Parliaments to their Princes; and the latter receiving the bittereſt Rebukes for their *Vanity and Partiality to foreign Intereſts*; not as *deſign'd Affronts*, but as *wholſome Chaſtiſements*.

Mathew Paris tells us, when *Henry* the III. ask'd Money to defray the Expence of a foreign Expedition, *which his People thought did not at all concern* OLD ENGDAND; That his Parliament told him, * *It was very impudent in him to ask Money for any ſuch Purpoſes, and thereby impoveriſhing his Subjects at home, by his ſquandering it in idle Expeditions*; and that *they flatly refus'd* to his Teeth, *ſupplying him on any ſuch Account*. Upon his remonſtrating 'that he had engaged his Royal Word 'to go abroad in Perſon that Year—— and that he 'muſt have a Supply' † *They ask him what has become of all the Money he hath already gull'd them of, and how it comes to be laviſh'd without* THIS *Kingdom being one Shilling the better.*

But the Freedom with which the People treated their Kings in thoſe Days, was not confin'd to Remonſtrances. We find them expelling *Foreigners*, and *Engliſhmen* with *foreign Hearts*, from about the Perſons of their Kings, and reſtraining the Violence of their Paſſions for *expoſing* themſelves abroad, by Acts of Oppreſſion. One of the greateſt and moſt victorious of our Princes, *Edward* the Iſt, had an inordinate Deſire of making, in Perſon, a Campaign in *Flanders*, that he might ſupport a Confederacy he had enter'd into to reduce the Power of *France*, and had demanded on extraordinary Supply for that Purpoſe. The People conceiving that the Quarrel was very indifferent to *England*, ſtrongly oppos'd his leaving the Kingdom upon any ſuch idle Expedition: * *The People of England*, ſaid they, *don't think it proper for you to go to* Flanders, *unleſs you can ſecure, out of that Country, ſome Equivalent which may indemnify us for the Expence.*

We have a like Inſtance in the Reign of that great and powerful King, *Henry* the IId, who had large foreign Dominions near enough to *England* to have given great Weight to whatever he ſet his Heart upon. This Prince being ſtrongly tempted to make an Expedition abroad, in Perſon, became ſo fond of the Propoſal, that he laid it before his Parliament, with a moſt earneſt Requeſt that they would conſent to it; † *it being the ſole and darling Purpoſe of his Heart.* But his Parliament thought that he had no Buſineſs abroad, and ‡ *that it was much better for him to keep the Money at home*; accordingly the Queſtion was put, and carry'd for an Addreſs to the King to keep within his own Dominions according to his DUTY. *Edward* the III. likewiſe receiv'd ſeveral Mortifications of the ſame Kind; and it appears from the whole Stream of our Hiſtory, that the great Care of our Anceſtors was to root from the Breaſts of their Kings every Principle of Vain Glory, which the more ridiculous it is, becomes the more expenſive to the Nation; and every Partiality for foreign Intereſts, ever bootleſs, if not deſtructive to *England*.

In what a Condition can we ſuppoſe the Liberties and Wealth of the Nation would have been at that Time, had any of its Princes render'd *England* dependant upon a barren, beggarly Corner of his own Inheritance. The Quarrels of our Kings upon the Continent, in thoſe Days, touch'd the Honour of the King of *England*, and they were maintain'd by the Regal Patrimony; the People, excepting upon very extraordinary Occaſions, never contributed to the Expence; yet they imagin'd they had an Intereſt in the Perſon of their Prince; they laid Claim to his Preſence; they thought his Oath reſtrain'd him from leaving his Regal Dominions without their Conſent, or at leaſt Approbation; and they proſecuted, even to Capital Penalties, every Man whom they ſo much as ſuſpected of giving an Advice that favour'd the Intereſt of *any* foreign Dominion, in Prejudice to that of Old *England*.

It was by theſe Principles her Honour was tranſmitted pure and unſullied thro' ſo many Generations; nor in all the long Review of the *Engliſh* Annals, betwixt the Conqueſt and the Revolution, is there one Inſtance of our Armies ever acting in any Quarrel in a *ſecond* or *inferior* Capacity. While this Principle was maintain'd, the National Power eaſily and gloriouſly ſupported the National Honour; every Victory we gain'd was attended by Profit——*to ourſelves*, and every Damage that was ſuffer'd, fell rather upon the Prince than the People.

It has been more than once taken Notice of in the Courſe of theſe Papers, that the Act of Limitation was propoſed as a Preventive of thoſe Conſequences, which it was natural to ſuſpect might ariſe from that Partiality which Princes are preſum'd to entertain for their Native Country. This Partiality, when reſtrain'd within the bounds of Decency, is not only pardonable but laudable; but if ever the fomenting and improving it into open, bareface'd Diſregard of the Honour of *England* ſhall become the PRICE OF POWER; if ever the Intereſt of the leaſt and the laſt of the *G*—— E——es ſhould become the Standard to the aggrandizing of which, at our Expence, every M——r muſt either bid, or be ſtripp'd of all his Credit, we may then pronounce, that nothing is left us but one Struggle, the Violence of which muſt either ſhake off the Diſeaſe, or compleat our Miſery. That no Steps of this Kind has been yet taken by any of our preſent R——l F——y, I am bound to believe and maintain; but I believe, at the ſame Time, there is not a Man in *England*, who doubts that the Inſolence of the *H*———*s* has been great, and inſupportable to the *Engliſh* Army: That their Cowardice, their Pride, and their Rapacioufneſs, were the Cauſes why we were, at this Time, Loſers by all the Advantages ſo loudly boaſted of in the laſt Campaign: And it is impoſſible for the two Nations ever to ſerve again in the ſame Camp.

If therefore, as *Engliſhmen*, we have the leaſt Spark of Loyalty to the King of *England*, we ſhould be free of all Adulation upon this Occaſion; the M——r who uſes any, ought to be the Object of every Man's Deteſtation; and all of us ſhould endeavour to ſnatch our common Father from the ungrateful Taſk of ſiding with the People, by whoſe generous Gift he is a great and a powerful King, againſt another People for whom Nature ought to plead ſtrongly in his Breaſt. This more than *Roman* Virtue would infallibly be exerted, if ever the Queſtion with his M———*y* came to be betwixt the Intereſt of *H*———*r* and the Honour of *E*———*d*; but then we are to remember that the *Hero* is generally aſſum'd at the Expence of the *Man*, and that our Duty is to endeavour to reconcile the *exalted Virtue* of the *former*, to the *natural Affections* of the *latter*. The beſt, the readieſt, and moſt dutiful Method of effecting this is, by following the Examples of our brave Anceſtors, who had ſuch a Regard for the Honour of their Kings, in that of their Country, that they never ſuffer'd any Conſideration to come into Competition with either. As we are yet Ill dependant, it is to be hop'd that the great Diſtinction of *Engliſhmen* and *H*———*s* will ſoon, like the Rod of *Aaron*, ſwallow up all the Diſtinctions invented by the Political Jugglers of paſt

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* *Talia effrons impudenter poſtularet*———*Contradixerunt Regi* in faciem nolentes amplius *pecunia ſua ſpoliari*. Mathew Paris. P. 561. 26 Hen. III.

† *Admiramur in quam abyſſum ſubmerſæ ſunt innumerabiles Pecuniæ quas Domine Rex immunxiſti* quæ numquam Regno vel modicum contulerunt Incrementum. Ibid.

* *Communitas optat* Salutem *Domino noſtro Regi, non videtur eis quod ſit, ad Bonum Regis quod tranſeat in* Flandriam *niſi plus eſſet aſſecuratus de* Flandrenſibus *pro ſe & pro gente ſua*. Walſinghame, Hiſt. Ang. 37, 38.

† *Ad hoc unum Cor ſuum inclinare dicebat.*

‡ *Eſſe enim Regis Animæ multo ſalubrius quod Regnum ſuum debita cum Moderatione gubernat.* Ingulp. Hiſt. Col. P. 626.

Power; and that his M——y's Succeſſors in his Regal Dominions, may be remov'd by Conſtitutional Bars from being led into Temptation of any Partiality either for *England* or *H——r*, ſhould their Intereſts ever come into Competition.—— In ſhort, it is to be hop'd our P——ts will ſpeak the Language of *Old England*, and conſider that the Greatneſs of the *Crown* of *England* muſt depend upon the Freedom, the Reputation, and the Independency of the *People* of *England*.

I am,

SIR,

your humble Servant,

HUGH BIGOD.

N. B. *The Hint concerning the* YELLOWS *ſhall be made a proper Uſe of, if any farther Provocation is given.—— And the Extract of a Letter from a* GENTLEMAN *in* LONDON *to his* FRIEND *in the* COUNTRY, *ſhall be publiſh'd in our next.*

On Saturday, *the 25th of* February *next, will be publiſh'd,*
(Price 6 d. and to be continued Weekly)

NUMB. I. *of*

A NEW GENERAL

HISTORY of *ENGLAND*,

FROM

The Invaſion of JULIUS CÆSAR to the Death of King GEORGE I.

Down to the REVOLUTION,

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq;

And from the REVOLUTION, by another Hand.

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Printed for the Authors; and ſold by T. Waller, at the Crown and Mitre oppoſite Fetter-lane in Fleet-ſtreet; where Subſcriptions are taken in, and by all Bookſellers in Town and Country; where Propoſals are to be had.

N. B. This Number contains, Remarks upon the Government of the Antient *Britons*; *Cæſar*'s Views in invading *Britain*; the Particulars and ill Succeſs of his two Invaſions; interſperſed with Obſervations upon the Manner in which *Cæſar* has related his own Expedition, and the Miſtakes of modern Hiſtorians on that Subject.

This Day is publiſh'd,

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A

DEFENCE of the PEOPLE:

OR

Full CONFUTATION of the pretended FACTS advanc'd in a late HUGE, ANGRY *Pamphlet*, call'd

FACTION DETECTED.

In a LETTER to the AUTHOR of that WEIGHTY Performance.

——— *Miſerum Fortuna Sinonem*
Finxit, Vanum etiam Mendacemque Improba finxit.

—— *Abandon'd Fellows never value the Shame of being detected, provided they think the Lye will be of ſome Service to them for a Day, or even for an Hour.*

Anſwer to the Remarks upon the *Craftman*'s Vindication, *Page* 42.

Printed for J. Robinſon, at the Golden Lyon in Ludgate-ſtreet.

N. B. Whereas there has been a very extraordinary Demand for our FOUR Letters of October the 8th, 22d, 29th, and November the 5th, they are now to be had, printed together in 8vo. Price Six Pence.

As alſo our Two Letters of September the 17th and 24th. Price Three Pence, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

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A

FARTHER VINDICATION

OF THE

CASE of the HANOVER TROOPS

In which the Uniform Influence of the HANOVER-RUDDER is clearly detected and expos'd: Being a full Anſwer, founded on Facts and Dates, to a Pamphlet, call'd, *The Intereſt of Great Britain ſteadily purſued.*

Printed for M. Cooper, in Pater-noſter-Row.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

Conſtantinople, November 20.

The following is a Tranſlation of the Cajme, lately arrived at the Sublime Porte, from the Governor of Muſſul, Abdilzzelil Oglou Huſſein Paſcia.

On the 25th of laſt Moon of Cezzep, being Sabbath Day, Nadir Shah, with a numerous Army, being arrived at Muſſul, pitch'd his Tents in the Neighbourhood of the Place, near what is called the Village of the Prophet Jonas; where, after having made a Stay of ſome Days, on the 2d of laſt Month of Saban, he himſelf roſe up, and, in Perſon, took a Turn round the whole Place, to obſerve its Situation; and, having raiſed Batteries, and made Entrenchments, to form the Siege of the ſaid Place, he approached it with his Troops; and, on the 4th of the ſaid Moon, began to batter it in twelve Parts with great Cannon: And on the 8th, which was a Friday, at 10 o'Clock, he threw an infinite Number of Bombs from twelve Batteries againſt it, continuing Night and Day; when the Beſieged had great Difficulty to ſave the advanc'd Works from the Execution of the Bombs; perſiſting with incredible Courage in the Defence, by firing continually againſt the Aſſailants; which Fire, on both Sides, laſted eight Days and eight Nights, and the Bombs thrown againſt the Place were counted upwards of 70,000, beſides the continual firing of Muskets. After this, he cauſed the River Tygris to be cut off, in the Neighbourhood of a Place called Cara Sarai, and to be turned into the other Channel. He preſſed the Beſieged continually with Numbers of his Troops, who not in the leaſt abating in their Courage, both I, and the Governor of Aleppo, his Excellency Huſſein Paſcia, with a military Example, inceſſantly animated the Garriſon, and cloſely attended the repairing of thoſe Parts that had been ruined by the Cannon of the Enemy; who having formed Mines, and in eight Days Time provided all Sorts of Inſtruments, eſpecially 1700 Ladders, which he made his Soldiers carry upon their Shoulders for the Aſſault; and having paſſed the Tigris with all his Troops to apply the ſaid Scales to the Walls. In the mean time he ſet Fire to the Mines; two of which, by mere Providence, turning backwards, buried a great Number of their Men, and the reſt of the Mines remained without the leaſt Operation; notwithſtanding which, he forced his Troops to the Aſſault, and to apply the Ladders: But the Beſieged were as active in repelling them, with Grenadoes, Bombs, and Fire-arms, making a continual Slaughter of the impertinent Enemies. The Fight between the two Parties, laſting ſeven Hours, it being Friday, after which, at about the 8th Hour, our Troops had the Succeſs, by the particular Providence of the juſt God, to get the better, and to remain Conquerors, having cut off 54000 Enemies; and the Remainder of their Troops, not being any longer able to withſtand the heroic Courage of our victorious Soldiers, were forced to fly, and to retire to their Camp; whilſt we had but 40 in all of our Men killed, during the whole Time of this Siege and Action. In ſhort, all the Projects contrived from the Beginning, by the perfidious Enemy, proved but vain Attempts; ſo that growing at laſt deſperate, with the greateſt Confuſion and Diſperſion of his Troops, not being able any longer to ſubſiſt in theſe Parts, he in haſte repaſſed the River Dizzle, and retired to his own Country. Which being to be aſcribed to God's ſpecial Favour, and to the auguſt Fortune of our invincible Monarch, we are obliged to continual Prayers, that the Divine Majeſty may be pleaſed to perpetuate his Imperial Triumphs.

DENMARK.

Hamburgh, Jan. 6. Our Letters from Copenhagen of the laſt of laſt Month, inform us, that a Courier had arrived from the Court of London, upon which a general Council had been held, wherein a Reſolution was taken to haſten the March of 12,000 Men, which are to enter into the Pay of Great Britain. We learn from Stockholm, that the Marquis de la Chetardie, has made but an indifferent Beginning of his Negotiations, the Senate of Sweden having rejected all the Offers he made them, in order to procure a Diverſion in Germany; upon which he made ſuch haſte to get to Petersbourg, that he was in Danger of being loſt among the Ice.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 15. We are actually packing up the Equipage of the Prince of Conti, Generaliſſimo of his Majeſty's Forces in Italy; and, it is ſaid, his Highneſs will ſet out the 20th of next Month.

They write from Auxerre, that the Princeſs of Naſſau had cauſed her Caſtle of d'Liſle, about eight Leagues from that City, to be fortified; after which ſhe armed her Domeſticks, and took Abundance of the neighbouring Peaſants into her Pay; who having choſen Commanders amongſt themſelves, ſpread eight Leagues round, burnt and pillag'd ſeveral Hamlets; and, amongſt other Enormities, carried off the Equipage of the Count de St. Maur; upon which that Lord firſt complained to the Princeſs, and being able to obtain no Redreſs, thought proper to inform the Court of what had paſs'd, upon which two Troops of Horſe, and eight Brigades of Marſhals Men, were ſent down, who inveſted the Caſtle; and, after a Blockade of three Weeks, forc'd the Princeſs to ſurrender. We are aſſured ſhe was immediately conducted to a Convent, where ſhe remains under a Guard; and as for her Domeſticks, they are ſent to the Priſons of Troyes, and Orders given for their Proſecution.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 31. This Week the Provoſt and and Senior Fellows gave the great Divinity Præmium to Mr. Michael Tuthill, A. B. and the leſſer to Mr. Thomas Leeland. Theſe Præmiums were founded by the late Biſhop Foſter.

The Subject given out for the Prize-Exerciſes of the Batchelors in the College, for next Shrovetide, is,

Europæ Libertas vindicata, & Gallorum fræna ta Ambitio, ſub Auſpiciis Sereniſſimi Regis Georgii in Germania. A. D. 1743.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 3. We have the diſagreeable News, that ſeveral Veſſels have been lately loſt among the Highland Iſles, particularly the Martha Bracken, with Sugar, from Jamaica, for Lancaſter, loſt on the Iſland of Bara; the Men are ſav'd. And a Boat with 12 Men caſt away near Iſla.

Some Days ago arrived here Sir Charles Gilmor, Bart. in order to be re-choſen Member of Parliament for the County of Edinburgh, he having accepted the Office of one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

This Day, at 12 o'Clock, the Lord Provoſt of this City paſs'd Sentence on the two Convicts, Francis Sutherland and Daniel Mackenzie for Theft, ordaining them to be hang'd the 8th of February next.

LONDON.

The 9th of Feb. O. S. is the Day fixed by the Court of France for the Embarkation of the Troops at Toulon, which will conſiſt of about 19,000 Men.

Monday the Right Hon. Richard Lord Edgcumbe was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majeſty in Council, for the Year enſuing, viz.

Berkſhire. Thomas Head of Langley, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire. Richard Brown of Eggington, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire. Riſley Riſley of Chetwood, Eſq;
Cumberland. Gerom Tullie of Carliſle, Eſq;
Cheſhire. Sir Peter Warburton of Arley, Bart.
Cambridge and Huntingdonſhire. Thomas Watſon Ward, Eſq;
Devonſhire. Poſtponed.
Dorſetſhire. James Frampton of Moreton, Eſq;
Derbyſhire. Poſtponed.
Eſſex. Poſtponed.
Glouceſterſhire. Thomas Snell of Upton St. Leonard's, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire. Richard Chaſe of Much Hadham, Eſq;
Herefordſhire. William Brydges of Tiberton, Eſq;
Kent. Thomas Hodſdon of Lewiſham, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire. John Ayre, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire. Henry Herring, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire. James Tudor Morgan of Langattock Lingoed, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire. George De Val, Eſq;
Northumberland. Poſtponed.
Norfolk. Peter Baret of Horſtead, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire. Richard Brown of Gudthorpe, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire. Rowland Lacy, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire. Henry Shield, Eſq;
Shropſhire. William Tayleur of Shrewsbury, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire. Edward Clark of Chipleigh, Eſq;
Staffordſhire. Thomas Webb of Blakenell, Eſq;
Suffolk. Robert Lemon of Weſthow, Eſq;
Southampton. Edward Worſley of Garcombe in the Iſle of Wight, Eſq;
Surry. Elias Bird of Rotherith, Eſq;
Suſſex. Poſtponed.
Warwickſhire. Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.
Worceſterſhire. Poſtponed.
Wiltſhire. John Walters of Titherloy, Eſq;
Yorkſhire. Poſtponed.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon. Poſtponed.
Carmarthen. Lewis Price of Glanyranell, Eſq;
Cardigan. Charles Gwyne of Monachty, Eſq;
Glamorgan. Poſtponed.
Pembroke. William Jones of Lether, Eſq;
Radnor. Poſtponed.

NORTH-WALES.

Angleſea. Richard Hughes of Caſtellor, Eſq;
Carnarvon. William Brynker the Younger of Brynker, Eſq;
Denbigh. Edward Jones of Ddole, Eſq;
Flint. Robert Davies of Gynſanney, Eſq;
Merioneth. William Lewis Amvyll of Botallog, Eſq;
Montgomery. Thomas Foulkes of Penthryn, Eſq;

A new Commiſſion of the Peace has lately paſſed the Great Seal for the County of Middleſex.

Laſt Saturday a Man was committed to the Gate-houſe, Weſtminſter, by Juſtice Manley, for Sodomitical Practices.

Whitehall, January 2. The King having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Samuel Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley, to be Cofferer of his Majeſty's Houſhold, his Lordſhip was this Day ſworn into the ſaid Office accordingly.

Sunday Morning died, of an Inflammation in his Lungs, Mr. Weſt, an Inſpector of the Cuſtoms in the Port of London, reputed worth 10,000 l.

The ſame Morning died, at his Houſe in Manchester Court, Channel-Row, Mr. Sawyer, lately an eminent Woollen-draper in King's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Laſt Saturday Night a Barge laden with Bavins was ſunk at the Draw-Lock at London-Bridge, by which Accident two Men were drown'd; the Darkneſs of the Night prevented any Aſſiſtance from the oppoſite Shores.

Sunday died, of the Small Pox, at his Houſe in St. James's-ſtreet, Cornet Lee, Nephew to the late Earl of Litchfield, Gentleman Uſher to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia; a Gentleman much lamented.

Letters by the Lisbon Mail, which arrived laſt Sunday, ſay, that the Janeiro Fleet had brought but a ſmall Quantity of Sugar, but was immenſely rich with Jewels and Gold.

Letters by the ſame Mail adviſe, that two Spaniſh Privateers had taken two Merchant Ships coming over the Bar of Oporto.

Capt. Durand is appointed Colonel of a Company in the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of Col. Hoffam, who has reſign'd.

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's-Bench at Weſtminſter, in and after Hiliary Term, 1743.

Middleſex.		London.	
Friday	Jan. 27	Tueſday	Jan. 31
Friday	Feb. 3	Monday	Feb. 6
Friday	10	Saturday	11
After Term.		After Term.	
Tueſday	Feb. 14	Wedneſday	Feb. 15

His Majeſty's Ship the Plymouth, Capt. Dent, Commander, is now at Plymouth, and is to ſail in a few Days to join Sir Chaloner Ogle at Jamaica, and is to take all the Ships under her Convoy bound to that Iſland.

Several more Removes and Preferments are talk'd of in the Law and the publick Offices, which, 'tis ſaid, will ſoon take Place.

Laſt Week died at Ghent, univerſally lamented, Dr. John Baille, Phyſician to the Engliſh Army in Flanders, and one of the Phyſicians to the Royal Hoſpital at Hyde Park Corner.

On Friday 7-Night a Light-Horſeman belonging to Chelſea-College was found ſuffocated in a Ditch between Fulham and that Place.

Private Letters from Paris aſſert poſitively, that not only a Manifeſto, but a Declaration of War, will precede the Departure of the French Fleet at Toulon; and that both theſe Pieces are at preſent actually in the Preſs.

Monday a Woman, tolerably well dreſs'd, was found drown'd in a Ditch in the Willow Walk leading from Tothill Fields to Chelſea. 'Tis ſuppos'd the Occaſion of it was by having a Link, which dazzled her Eyes ſo that ſhe miſtook her Way. It is not yet known to whom ſhe belongs.

Monday an Order was iſſued out from the War Office for draughting 8000 Troops now in England, to be ſent, with all Expedition, to Germany, to fill up the Vacancies of the Britiſh Troops abroad.

The ſame Day an Order was iſſued out from the Board of Ordnance for 8000 Muskets, with Belts, Balls, &c. anſwerable, to be ſhipp'd immediately for Germany, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Forces.

We hear that James Carr of St. Hellen Auckland in the Biſhoprick of Durham, Eſq; hath lately been unanimouſly choſen Maſter of the Trinity Houſe of Newcaſtle upon Tyne; which is one of the moſt conſiderable as well as numerous Body of Men belonging to that Corporation.

Letters from Newport in the Iſle of Wight adviſe, that laſt Tueſday Mr. Lawrence, a Superviſor in the Exciſe, and Mr. Corbet an Inſpector of the Cuſtoms, aſſiſted by ſome Soldiers, ſeiz'd two Veſſels carrying of Run Goods; wherein were 1800 Weight of Tea, 60 Half Anchors of Brandy, with ſome Cambricks, which were ſeiz'd and carried to Portſmouth after a ſtout Engagement between the Soldiers and the Smugglers.

Monday came Advice that his Majeſty's Ship the Ipſwich, Rear-Admiral Martin, ſail'd from Lisbon the 17th of December, N. S. with ſeveral Ships under her Convoy for England.

Laſt Saturday Night as a Domeſtick of Capt. Fowler, of the John and Anne, lying at Stanton's Wharf, was going on board, he fell into the Thames and was drown'd, and on Sunday Morning his Body was found ſticking in the Mud, between the ſaid Ship and the Wharf.

Laſt Tueſday 7-Night John Giles was committed to Reading Gaol, by Clement Kent, Eſq; for dropping Incendiary Letters into the Houſes of ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction in the County of Berks.

Laſt Week an odd Accident happen'd at a Publick-houſe of great Reſort near Iſlington: A Gentleman who was drinking there, ſeeing a Maſtiff Dog lie before the Fire, put a Cracker into it, which going off, ſtartled the Dog, who only look'd on the Perſon, and lay down again, as if to Sleep; the Gentleman going ſoon after to light a Piece of Paper, the Dog flew at him, and tore his Shoulder, but on being beat lay down as before; ſoon after the Man went to pay the Reckoning at the Bar, which the Dog perceiving, ſeiz'd him by the Calf of the Leg, which he tore in ſo deſperate a Manner, that he was forc'd to ſtay to have the Wound dreſs'd; and on his going away, the Dog follow'd him into the Field, and ſeiz'd him by the Thigh, from which Hold he could not be got looſe with beating, 'till the People, who came to his Aſſiſtance, cut the Maſtiff's Throat.

On Saturday laſt an Examination was made into the Height and Age of all the Soldiers quarter'd in the Savoy, in order to their being ſhipp'd for Flanders with the firſt Embarkation, which, we hear, will be the Beginning of March next.

They write from Petersburgh, that the Empreſs has order'd all her Forces to be completed without delay; and has alſo declared, that in Caſe the Differences between the Court of Sweden and Denmark are not accommodated before Spring, ſhe ſhall be obliged to act in ſuch a Manner as may be moſt Effectual for the Support of her Allies.

The laſt Advices from Hamburgh inform us, that vaſt Remittances have been made from France in the Space of ſix Weeks, chiefly for Stockholm and Petersburgh.

From Dreſden they write, that Preparations are making for the King's Journey into Poland; but that the Day of his Departure having been from time to time put off, it is now believed that he will not ſet out before March; tho' it is certain his Preſence was never more neceſſary in that Kingdom.

Count Coleredo is returned from Vienna into Italy, with Directions to Prince Lobkowitz to proſecute, without Delay, the Scheme he hath concerted with his Sardinian Majeſty for the carrying on the War in that Country.

By his Majeſty's Ship the Advice, Capt. Smith, from Barbados, we have Advice, that the Ludlow-Caſtle Man of War, Capt. Stevens, from Jamaica, was put into Antigua. We hear ſhe loſt her Maſts, and had ten Foot Water in her Hold.

Private Letters by the laſt French Mail inform us, that the M. de Candia has at laſt pulled off the Mask at Lisbon, and aſſumed the Character of Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary from his Catholick Majeſty; inſtead of proceeding to Denmark, as he at firſt pretended.

General Poſt-Office, London, Jan. 12, 1743.

WHEREAS *the Poſt boy carrying the North Mail from Huntington to Stilton, was Yeſterday, the* 11th *Inſtant, about Six of the Clock in the Evening, attacked on the Highway, at a Place call'd Standgate Hole, by a ſingle Highwayman, who preſented a Piſtol to the Poſt-boy's Breaſt, and carried off the following Bags, viz. Durham, Hull, Boſton, Falkingham, Lincoln, Horncaſtle, Louth, Spalding, Stamford, Bourn, and Peterborough. The Perſon who committed this Robbery is a luſty Man, and had on a large dark Frock over his Coat, his Face was cover'd with Black, and he rode on a dark Sorrel Horſe with a white Face, and made off for the Biggleſwade Road.*

This therefore is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and convicted, the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will be intitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Perſon or Perſons, whether Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make a Diſcovery, whereby the Perſon who committed the ſame, may be apprehended, and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer or Diſcoverers will, upon Conviction of the Party, be intitled to the ſame Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſt-maſter General.
George Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

BANKRUPTS.

Edgely Smith, late of Eye, in the County of Suffolk, Merchant, Vintner, and Innholder.

Benjamin Plimpton, now or late of the Parish of St. Paul Shadwell, in the County of Middlesex, Woolcomber, Dealer and Chapman.

William Best, late of St. John Street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman.

Joshua Lewis, of Newbury in the County of Berks, Brazier and Chapman.

Goodlay Carter, of Great Coggeshall in the County of Essex, Woolstaplor, Innholder and Chapman.

High Water this Morning at London Bridge at 37 Min. after 9, and 12 Min. after 10 in the Afternoon.

Sunday Morning at 51 Min. after 10, and 30 Min. after 11 the Afternoon.

Monday Morning at 12, and 11 Min. after 12 in the Afternoon.

Tuesday Morning at 51 Min. after 12, and 28 Min. after 1 in the Afternoon.

Wednesday Morning at 1 Min. after 2, and 25 Min. after 2 in the Afternoon.

Thursday Morning at 55 Min. after 2, and 12 Min. after 3 in the Afternoon.

Friday Morning at 32 Min. after 3, and 47 Min. after 3 in the Afternoon.

Bank Stock 147 3 4ths a 1 half f. India Ditto 198. South Sea Stock 113. Ditto Old Annuities 113 3 8ths a 12 3 4ths a 7 8ths. Ditto New 113 1 4th. Three per Cent. Annuities 102 1 4th. Ditto 1742, 102 1 4th. Ditto 1743, 101 1 4th. Million Bank 118. Equivalent 111. Royal Assurance 80. London Assurance 11 3 4ths. English Copper 4 l. 15 s. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan 112. Five per Cent. ditto 78 1 half. Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. Pr. India Bonds 3 l. 15 s. Prem. Three and a half Salt Tallies 2 Prem. Three and a half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 Disc.

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Wheat	17s. to 19s. 6d. per Quarter
Rye	14s. to 15s. 6d. per Quarter
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Peas	16s. to 17s. 0d. per Quarter
Hog Peas	11s. to 13s. 0d. per Quarter
House Beans	13s. to 17s. 0d. per Quarter
Pale Malt	19s. to 22s. 0d. per Quarter
Brown Malt	17s. to 19s. 0d. per Quarter
Old Hops	44s. to 50s. per Hundred
New Hops	53s. to 55s. per Hundred
Tares	15s. to 17s. 0d. per Quarter
Lineil Flower	19s. 6d.
Second Sort	16s. 6d. per Sack
Third ditto	13s. 0d.
Coals in the Pool	26s. to 31s. per Chaldron
Rape Seed	5l. 10s. per Last
Canary Seed	30l. 00s. per Last
Clover Seed	36s. to 42s. 0d. per Hundred
Flax Seed	36s. per Quarter
Hemp Seed	27s. per Quarter
Mustard Seed	8s. to 16s. per Bushel
Town Tallow	36s. per Hundred
Country Tallow	37s. per Hundred
Irish Tallow	33s. per Hundred
Russia Tallow	44s. to 46s. per Hundred
Bohea Tea	8s. to 14s. per Pound
Green Tea	7s. to 24s. per Pound
Coffee	4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per Pound
Chocolate	4s. to 6s. per Pound
French Brandy	7s. 6d. per Gallon
Jamaica Rum	7s. 0d. per Gallon

WHEREAS great EFFORTS have been made by the ENEMIES of the BRITISH LINNEN MANUFACTURE, to bring the Publick into a Dislike of the Scotch Linnens, as if Inferior to those of Holland; this is to inform the Publick, that any Person may be convinced of the contrary by ocular Demonstration, upon comparing both; and that the said Reports are propagated by those whose Interest it is, not only to discourage, but to destroy the British Manufacture, in Favour of the Dutch and German: For it is certain, that the Linnens of the Scotch Manufacture are brought to such Perfection, that a Scotch Holland can be sold this Year at the Scotch Warehouses at Charing-Cross and Cornhill, at 2 s. 6 d. per Yard, that is of a better Fabrick, of as good a Colour, a much more durable Linnen, and equal in Fineness to a Dutch Holland at 3 s. 6 d. per Ell, that these at 3 s. per Yard are preferable to the Dutch 4 s. 2 d. per Ell; these at 4 s. per Yard better than the Dutch at 5 s. 8 d. per Ell; and those of other Prices being in Proportion. It is true indeed, that it is a common Practice among many Retailers, to pass the worst Kind of foreign Linnen on the Publick for Scotch; but if the Buyer will be attentive to his Interest, it is impossible he can be impos'd on, for at the End of every Piece of Scotch Linnen, there is a round Thread that traverses the Breadth, and forms as many Links as there are Hundreds of Threads in the Cloth; this Mark being wrought into the Cloth, and not sewed, cannot be counterfeited.

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Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur: Optimus ille est,
Qui minimis urgetur. Amicus dulcis, ut æquum est,
Cum mea compensat vitiis bona, pluribus hisce,
(Si modo plura mihi bona sunt) inclinet, amari,
Si volet: hac Lege in trutina ponetur eadem.

HOR. Sat. III. lib. 1.

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